

MOHR COUNSEL ACCUSES POLICE

Lewis, in Summing Up,
Says They Seized On
Easiest Course.

BEELZEBUB OF LIARS, HE BRANDS HEALIS

Mother Sobs When Negro Attorney
Softly Speaks of
Charley.

By F. F. VAN DE WATER.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 3.—After dealing in its rebuttal this morning a final damaging blow to the testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, the state rested its case against the woman and her alleged negro conspirators. Just before noon William H. Lewis, attorney for Victor Brown, who is accused of actually shooting Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, began his summing up. When court adjourned this evening the cases of both negroes had been placed finally before the jury.

Mrs. Mohr's case will be argued tomorrow morning. The prosecution will present its side in the afternoon. At the close of the fourth week of the trial on Saturday Judge Stearns will deliver his charge to the jurors and leave the result in their hands.

The last echoes of the warfare that has raged in the old red courthouse at College Hill for the last month were heard early this morning, when Captain George H. Monahan, of the Princeton police, was summoned to the stand in the state's rebuttal.

Mrs. Mohr in her testimony has asserted that when she was summoned to police headquarters on the morning of September 21, twenty-four hours after her murdered husband had died in the hospital, she was confronted by spellman, Brown and Healis. All of the negroes at that time insisted that she had been the guiding spirit of the plot. The woman has said on the witness stand that she exclaimed to Brown: "Why, Victor, how can you say such a thing?" She added that the negro had hung his head and said nothing.

Monahan accuses Mrs. Mohr.

Monahan testified this morning that Mrs. Mohr's repetition of her own exclamation was correct. In reply to it, however, he swore that Brown had said: "It is true, Mrs. Mohr, and you know it is true."

After he left the stand, the prosecution produced other witnesses of that meeting. Chief of Inspectors William P. O'Neil, inpector Adams and Commissioner W. B. Moulton, of the Princeton police, and Chief Robbins and Constable Wallace, of Harrington, corroborated Monahan's testimony.

James J. Fitzgerald, of counsel for Mrs. Mohr, objected strenuously to the admission of their testimony, but unavailingly. Attorney General Rice then announced, "The state rests its case."

The three attorneys for the defense signed and their cases were completed, and after Judge Stearns had charged the jury to keep their minds open and unprejudiced until the conclusion of the final argument, Lewis, the negro attorney for Brown, began his summing up.

Lewis has been the big personality of the courtroom since the trial began. In his time he was captain of Amherst's football team, and later, during his courtship of the daughter of a prominent family, he was captain of the Princeton eleven. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, Assistant United States Attorney at Boston and Assistant United States Attorney General at Boston. He is perhaps the leading representative of his race in America, and he has been defending a fragile, little colored man in a squalid murder trial for the sake of that race and the three worn dollar bills which Brown's wife pressed into his hand as a bribe.

Magic Voice Trained on Jurors.

Few who heard his argument to-day will ever forget it. His dark, deeply lined face, the face of a weather-beaten seafarer, alight with emotion, he exerted for two hours the magic of his wonderful voice upon the twelve stolid jurors who faced him. He has been trained to eloquence, and he used it all to-day in building up a pitifully weak case, at best, with the poetry and power of his voice.

He lowered it to an awed, hushed timbre as he spoke of the murder. "There is a reason," he said, "why there has been no public clamor for life and liberty of man, woman or child because of the Harrington tragedy. It is because the people of Rhode Island who stray so far from the morality which was taught them at their mother's knee there lurks and stalks forever the spectre of retributive justice. And the joy ride becomes the ride of death."

The mighty voice quickened into a roar as he flayed the police, "who, following upon the easiest course, seized persons most easily to be followed, started them with the crime and then moved heaven and earth to convict them—a loving and devoted wife and two servants."

He started with George Healis. "He continued, pouring forth contempt upon the brother-in-law of Emily Burger, the woman wounded with the physician. 'Rocks,' he said, 'while not condoning the conduct of Dr. Mohr, told the suffering wife when she came to him to go thou and do likewise.'"

Only two salient features cropped out through the eloquence of his defense—the alleged plot of the police who brought his client into a false confession and absolute denial of the testimony of George W. Healis, the chauffeur of the car on the night of the murder, upon whose story the state has built its case.

Calls Healis a Dog.

In his condemnation of Healis occurred the most startlingly dramatic incident of his address.

"Healis was a dog," he roared. Then he paused and let his voice drop into a hushed monotone, infinitely sympathetic, infinitely appealing.

"And yet he was not a dog," he went on, gently. "No, Healis was not a dog. There was a dog in the car on the night of the murder, a gentle, pedigreed dog. He would welcome his master with a wag of his tail. He was loved him. He never hit the hand that fed him. This grateful little dog is grieving for his master to this very hour."

"But George W. Healis was the Beelzebub of liars," he suddenly burst

forth, after a moment's pause. "He was Ananias and Sapphira and the whole infamous cathedral of eleven liars rolled into one. He was an Apache. He took the man who had paid him only a few hours before, the man who trusted him with his life, and his companion on a lonely roadside, so that they might be foully and brutally murdered."

Later the pathetic tone in which he spoke of Charlie Mohr caused the lady's mother to bury her face in her hands and sob heavily.

When Lewis had finished, the afternoon recess was taken. On the resumption of court, John B. Edwards, the far-black attorney for Henry Spellman, delivered his argument in a rich Caline accent. Mr. Edwards quoted authorities Biblical and Apocryphal to prove his client's innocence, and for a time seemed to have inserted several pages of Jonathan Edwards into his notes. He ended at last, and while the courtroom waited, half expectant of a benediction, the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

MOTHER FINDS SON; JOY TURNS TO GRIEF

After Long Search Locates Youth in Hospital Ward.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 3.—A mother's joy on finding a lost son was turned to sorrow here to-day, when Mrs. Andrew MacLachlan, wife of a prominent Boston business man, arrived at the Albany Hospital.

Andrew MacLachlan, Jr., her nineteen-year-old son, disappeared from his home, at Melrose, Mass., on January 18. He had been suffering from the grip and ran away while in a delirium, leaving a note saying that he was going to Portland, Me. The mother had not seen him until to-day, when she came here in response to a telegram from the Albany Hospital authorities.

The youth lay in a date on a bed in the hospital, but the mother, on seeing him, was overcome with joy. Rushing to his side, she embraced him. A doctor who stood by watched her for a moment, finding it difficult to restrain his sympathy.

"Mrs. MacLachlan, in spite of finding your boy, I fear we have very bad news for you."

"What is it?" she begged breathlessly.

"Both your son's feet will have to be amputated," he replied.

The mother burst into tears. About an hour later the father arrived, and the operation was quickly performed.

The boy's feet had been frozen from the ankle down in his wanderings. He is now in a serious condition, and the doctors say that should blood poisoning set in there is little hope of his recovery.

A villager found young MacLachlan wandering aimlessly in the woods near here.

BANNISTERS FOR BABES, JOY FOR PARENTS FOND

Bill Makes Illegal Refusal to Rent to Family with Tots.

Albany, Feb. 3.—Senator James Walker to-day championed the cause of the American baby. The fathers of several young hopefuls had made numerous appeals to him for aid against the harsh treatment of landlords, indifferent to the race suicide pleas. The tale of woe of a friend who was recently told by the head of a boarding house that he would have to give up his lease because of the discovery there was a baby in the family, finally caused him to act.

Senator Walker decided that legislation was the best way to remedy the difficulty and he introduced a bill to-day, making it a misdemeanor for the agent of a building for two or more families to refuse to rent an apartment to a family with children without giving a legal reason for the refusal.

Penn. Restores Grain Embargo.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, which three weeks ago lifted its embargo on grain exports through Baltimore, declared a new embargo on all classes of export grain through this port, effective to-day. Freight congestion is given as the reason.

SURE TO PROTECT ALL U.S. CHILDREN

Child Labor Movement Is
Bound to Win, Annual
Conference Is Told.

DELEGATES GATHER FROM 17 STATES

City Official Welcomes Them
Warmly—Miss Wald Urges
Vocational Scholarships.

By LILLIAN D. WALD.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 3.—With delegates present from seventeen states and others on the way, the twelfth annual Conference on Child Labor opened this afternoon in the Battery Park Hotel.

Because Dr. Felix Adler, chairman of the National Child Labor Committee, was prevented by illness from attending the conference, Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, of Columbia University, vice-chairman of the committee, opened the session by introducing Owen R. Lovejoy, who gave the general secretary's annual report.

With characteristic appreciation of the local point of view Mr. Lovejoy brought out the fact that, although the National Child Labor Committee had its headquarters in the North, it was founded by a Southerner, Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Alabama, and is essentially a national organization with friends in North and South alike. Mr. Lovejoy reviewed briefly the legislative campaigns of the committee for the past year, recording improved child labor laws in Alabama, Pennsylvania, Florida, Michigan and seventeen other states, and defeats in Texas, Georgia, North and South Carolina and West Virginia.

At this point Mr. Lovejoy remarked that a "defeat" for the National Child Labor Committee is simply a postponement, really, because of the cooperation of our thousands of friends throughout the country the children are bound to be protected eventually. As an instance of the way this protection is coming about, he described the debate on the Keating bill in the House of Representatives yesterday—a debate limited by the five-minute rule, but lasting five and a half hours, none the less, and resulting in a vote of 337 to 46 in favor of the bill, with only two states—the Carolinas—voting solidly against it.

Following Mr. Lovejoy, City Commissioner D. Hiden Ramsey gave the address of welcome to the delegates for the city of Asheville, and gave it with the Southerner's characteristic warmth of hospitality. Professor Lindsay responded in behalf of the delegates.

Then I outlined briefly our New York City system of vocational scholarships as a solution of the educational problem, not yet attempted in this section of the country, and as a step toward that true social preparedness that must be behind any superficial military preparedness the country may assume.

Zachariah Weaver, of Asheville, followed me with a strong address on attempted child labor legislation in North Carolina.

Among the delegates already present are Mrs. Florence Kelly, Mrs. Martha P. Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Richard K. Conant, of Massachusetts; A. L. Urick, of Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. and Mrs. T. N. Dillingham, of Marlboro, N. H.; Mrs. Murdock, of Birmingham, Ala.; Samuel H. Hines, of Cincinnati; and Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing, of New Jersey.

CONFIRMS MAYOR'S GUILT

U. S. Court Upholds Verdict in Terre Haute Election Frauds.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—The convictions of Donn B. Roberts, ex-Mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., and ten others found guilty with him of election frauds, were sustained by the U. S. District Court of Appeals to-day.

In the Terre Haute scandal 126 persons were indicted and 115 of these were arrested. All were charged with violating the election law by seeking to prevent qualified electors from voting, by causing illegal votes to be cast at the November election in 1914, and, through arrest and intimidation, preventing other voters from acting as judges or clerks of election.

Eighty-three defendants pleaded guilty, five pleaded not guilty and twenty-seven, including the eleven ruled on to-day, filed demurrers, which were overruled by the lower court. Twenty-seven defendants were found guilty and sentenced to the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

LIFE CONSERVING FIRMS REWARDED

American Safety Museum
Awards Medals—Carnegie
Sends \$5,000 Gift.

The American Museum of Safety held its annual dinner last night at the Waldorf. After the dinner medals were presented to individuals and to companies which had contributed most in the last year to the protection and safeguarding of human life. The Travelers' Insurance Medal, awarded to the American employer who has most efficiently protected the lives and limbs of workmen, was given to Wilbur C. Fisk, president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company. The Lewis Livingston Seaman medal, for progress and achievement in the promotion of hygiene and the mitigation of occupational diseases, was awarded to the president of the Diamond Match Company. The Scientific American Medal, for the invention of the most efficient safety device, was awarded to Elmer A. Sperry, president of the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

The Edward H. Harriman medal, given to the American railroad most successful in protecting the lives and health of its employees and the public, was awarded to two companies. The Harriman medal in gold was given to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Railroad; a silver replica went to the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, while a brakenman on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad received a bronze replica of the medal.

The Anthony N. Brady medal was awarded to the Union Traction Company, of Indiana, for its work in company, but lasting five and a half hours, none the less, and resulting in a vote of 337 to 46 in favor of the bill, with only two states—the Carolinas—voting solidly against it.

Among the speakers at the dinner were William Armstrong, Fairbairn, president of the Diamond Match Company; Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the Sperry gyroscope compass and stabilizing device; George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company; Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety, and Dr. William H. Tolman, its director.

Dr. Tolman said that during the year 500,000 men were incapacitated through preventable accidents. This waste of life formed into a defensive organization would be sufficient to protect the seaboard of the United States. Preparedness in America should begin with our industries. Mr. Tolman announced a gift of \$5,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Vanderbilt to Get \$700,000.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—The endowment fund of Vanderbilt University is to receive \$700,000 in gifts, providing \$300,000 more is raised. Of the amount conditionally pledged, \$300,000 is to come from the General Educational Board.

The Twice-a-Year Sale of Overcoats and Suits

At Brill Brothers, 49th Street and 42d Street Stores.

Overcoats that fairly sparkle with style, in a wide assortment of single and double-breasted models—form-fitting coats, ulsters and great-coats.

Smart, snappy, distinctive suits in a wonderful assortment of handsome mixtures, stripes and plaids, single or double breasted and with patch pockets or plain.

Many are quarter silk lined, some are the famous LENIGAN HAND-TAILORED SUITS, the most artistically modeled clothing made.

\$20 to \$25 Overcoats & Suits

At \$18.50

\$30 & \$35 Overcoats & Suits

At \$23.50

\$35 to \$45 Overcoats & Suits

At \$27.50

Cutaways, Too, Have Their Prices Cut

Silk-lined black or Oxford, braided coat and vest, formerly \$30.00 and \$35.00, now \$23.50.

Silk-lined Cutaway Suits with braided coat and vest, formerly \$42.00, \$50.00 and \$60.00, now \$37.50.



Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
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To the users of anthracite coal:

Philadelphia, Pa., February 3, 1916.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by the President, to inquire into labor conditions in the anthracite region, and "to endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and wage workers upon a just and permanent basis," made an award which, with minor modifications and considerable additional concessions to the wage workers at subsequent conferences, is still in force. The last agreement, signed on May 20, 1912, expires on March 31, 1916.

The miners are now demanding substantial concessions, entailing such additional burdens upon the operation of our mines that we deem it our duty to frankly and fully lay before the public the problem which confronts us—a problem which will ultimately affect every user of anthracite coal. The demand, for 20% increase in wages, alone, will in the aggregate, bring about an increase in the cost of anthracite coal to consumers, exceeding TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS a year.

The operation of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania represents an investment of upwards of \$275,000,000 in plant and equipment, in addition to the value of the coal lands leased by the operators.

Mining, though carried on by the most scientific methods, yields an exceedingly small return upon the actual capital invested, and while it is to be freely admitted that certain mines, worked under peculiarly favorable conditions, yield liberal profits, it is equally true that many anthracite mines, the product of which is needed by the public, are at present either operated at no profit, or with so narrow a margin of profit that it is a matter of indifference to the operator whether or not they continue to be operated.

The average returns are entirely too small to meet the increased cost of additional compensation to miners, or substantial changes in conditions of employment, without a consequent increase in the price of coal to the consumer.

We believe that the users of anthracite coal are vitally interested in the readjustment on April 1, 1916, of the relations between the operators and the miners. We propose to acquaint anthracite coal users with the vital conditions of the industry, as well as with the social and working conditions of the army of 180,000 employes, engaged in the operation of the mines.

Because of the extraordinary industrial conditions—caused by the European war, which causes have in no degree benefited the anthracite industry—the price of labor has rapidly advanced. A determined effort will be made by the miners to secure increased wages which would be unexpected and unwarranted in ordinary times. Such demands, if granted, would place a heavy and permanent burden upon every user of anthracite coal.

We have conceived it to be our duty to inform the users of anthracite coal of the state of affairs, in order that an enlightened public sentiment may operate to fairly adjust the conditions, which will arise, and which must be discussed and determined within the next few weeks.

If, after such presentation, the users of anthracite coal say it is our duty to make a large advance in the income of the miners and others employed in the industry, and are prepared to meet the advanced cost by paying a higher price for coal, now is the time to say so, and we can meet the issue on that basis, but if the anthracite coal-using public is opposed to such concessions its voice should be plainly heard.

The coal operators desire to deal justly with their employes, granting every fair request, but they also deem it their duty to protect the coal-consuming public and to conserve its interest, just as they purpose to protect, so far as they are able, their own interests.

We believe that our employes are entitled to receive reasonable wages to meet living conditions, comparable with wages paid in other similar lines of industry, where equal chances for steady employment are offered, provided our employes are willing to co-operate, with their energy and thrift, in securing reasonable efficiency; and that the operators are entitled to receive a reasonable return on their investment, because in this way only can the necessary capital be secured to develop the mines for the increasing public necessities; and we also believe that the consumer should be able to buy his coal at the lowest possible price after these conditions are met.

It is in this spirit that the coal operators approach this vital problem, and they ask fair consideration, by the coal-consuming public, of such facts as will be presented to them, in the belief that this intelligent consideration will insure an equitable adjustment of the approaching negotiations.

SCRANTON COAL CO., By J. B. DICKSON.
DODSON COAL COMPANY, By ALAN C. DODSON.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN CO., By E. E. Loomis, Vice-President.
THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY, By W. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, By W. L. CONNELL, President.
KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, By F. E. ZERBEY, General Manager.
THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, By S. D. WARRINER, President.
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, By F. M. CHASE, Vice-President.
LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY, By C. F. HUBER, President.

MADEIRA, HILL & COMPANY, By F. C. MADEIRA, President.
G. B. MARKLE COMPANY, By JOHN MARKLE, President.
A. FARDEE & COMPANY, By FRANK FARDEE.
PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, By W. A. MAY, President.
THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, By W. J. RICHARDS, President.
SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, By MORRIS WILLIAMS, President.
TEMPLE COAL COMPANY, By S. B. THORNE, President.
J. S. WENTZ & COMPANY, By D. B. WENTZ.
WEST END COAL COMPANY, By C. D. SIMPSON.
WHITNEY & KEMMERER, By J. L. KEMMERER.

Committee Representing Anthracite Operators.